

The Washington Times

Published Every Evening in the City of Washington
 The Munsey Building,
 Penn. ave., between 12th and 14th Sts.

New York Office: 175 Fifth Ave.
 Chicago Office: 1110 Commercial Bank Bldg.
 Boston Office: Journal Building
 Philadelphia Office: 612 Chestnut St.
 Baltimore Office: News Building

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
 Daily (7 days a week), one year, \$3.50.

FRANK A. MUNSEY

The Times is served in the city of Washington and District of Columbia by newsboys, who deliver and collect for the paper on their own account at the rate of 7 cents a week.

Entered at the postoffice at Washington, D. C., as second class matter.

SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, 1936.

"UNFIT FOR PLACES OF CONFINEMENT."

Attorney General Bonaparte adds his word in behalf of decent quarters for District prisoners. In his annual report he shows that October 31, of the current year, imposed 570 prisoners for accommodation in a District jail built for 320, that the lowest number in this 520-inmate building in the course of the past year was 421, and that at one time there were 885 persons in quarters designed for less than half so many. Even the removal of 100 prisoners to a Federal prison has not materially helped the situation. The Attorney General gives it as his official judgment that the present quarters for District prisoners "have become so crowded as to render them unfit for places of confinement and to endanger the health, discipline, and safe-keeping of its inmates."

Mr. Bonaparte does not cover the whole ground. He does not indicate that our methods of punishment are as bad as our quarters for those to be punished. He does not urge that better law, while it would not obviate the necessity for a better jail, would yet relieve the pressure on that jail. But what he says is enough to indicate the need for action by Congress at this session. Every day the jail continues in its present condition and subject to its present pressure adds to the toll in human character paid by the National Capital for neglect by Congress.

ATTRACTING YOUNG PEOPLE TO CHURCH SERVICE.

More and more is there recognition among enterprising church denominations of the fact that mere doctrinal abstractions or dogmatic discussions do not deeply interest young folks. The imaginative and luminous mind of youth needs the poetry of things, somewhat of its own flavor and kindred. The kernel none the less still continues to be the truth though enveloped in attractive guise.

What should be the exact limit of such attractiveness will always be a matter of discussion. That it may—and very readily—be carried to excess is obvious. Among preachers, as among laymen, there will always be those inclined to the spectacular and the eccentric. Latitude, with these, means occasional wild flights of fancy, excessive interposition of sentiment, display and moral principle, and insufficient devotional exercise.

But taking the average preacher addressing the average congregation, using a service assisted by music, is there any reasonable objection to his sermon being eloquent or to the music being good?

There are hardly two answers possible. Looking upon the inculcation of religion as an earthly as well as a heavenly function, addressed through earthly mediums to men and women here below, the obvious deduction is that whatever may be appropriately and consistently utilized so to convey it, to help the young of today who will not be the young tomorrow absorb and believe, is a worthy method.

So we may conclude with the inference that that which makes church services honestly attractive, without seriously diminishing their solemnity and dignity, be it an eloquent sermon or a hymn well sung, helps the cause of religion.

UNBOUND OBJECTION TO THE POSTAL SAVINGS BANK.

There have been arguments advanced against the postal savings bank which seemed worth considering, but we are unable to see much force in any argument much relied upon to defeat their establishment. For instance, our contemporary, The Post, says:

Suppose a postal savings bank is established and every postoffice is made a depository. Timid folk will remove their deposits from the banks now open to the injury, if not the ruin, of thousands of worthy financiers, who do so much to advance the material prosperity of the people.

The author of the bill, Senator Carter, seems to have disposed of this fear fairly conclusively in his argument in favor of the measure in the Senate on Tuesday. The Senator pointed out that if there is reason to believe that the postal savings bank will be used for the purpose suggested he has no objection to amending the bill so that a single depositor cannot place in his credit more than \$500, and not more than \$100 in any one month. This would seem to do away with the danger of the Government being used as a sort of safety deposit vault in times of financial distress.

As for the contention that the postal savings banks will become too popular with those who now go to regular banks, the conditions surrounding the deposit would seem to preclude this class from using the Government bank to any great extent. While the Gov-

ernment would pay interest on deposits at the rate of 2 per cent a year, the postal savings bank would not discount notes, issue checks, make collections, sell exchange, or otherwise do a banking business. Hence, nobody who uses a bank for convenience in the transaction of business would be attracted to the postal savings bank.

Moreover, the matter of withdrawal of the deposit presents another obstacle to the postal savings bank becoming a serious competitor to ordinary banks. When it comes to drawing out money the depositor would have to forward a letter to the postmaster, who in turn would forward it to the Postmaster General, approved, who would return a check on a local bank for the sum drawn. This is rather a roundabout way to get money back, and it will not be apt to commend itself to the average busy American who can find a sound bank in which to put his money.

On the whole, while objections that are worth considering may be found with the postal savings bank plan, as there can be with most new ventures, the argument in question, upon which considerable insistence is being made, does not seem to be sound.

SALARIES AND THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

The question of how the public shall pay its servants seems destined, like the poor, to be always with us. Now it is proposed to increase the President's wages from \$50,000 to \$100,000 a year, and whether the advance shall be made at present or later, it seems pretty certain to come before many years.

The man who comes to Washington, say, as a Senator, with a political establishment to maintain at home and domestic institutions to maintain both at home and at the Capital, naturally finds his \$7,500 a year a modest income, if it be all he commands. Yet it is but a very short time since the figure was \$5,000. Cabinet officers are in an even more uncomfortable position. While they are paid \$12,000 per annum, the impositions of their social station are exceedingly burdensome, and must be met.

There is, of course, the cheerful theory that we ought to adhere rigidly to the idea of the fathers, who wanted plain living and high thinking in the public service. But, in truth, they came no nearer to living within their incomes than we do nowadays. The men in positions of the first dignity were just as unable to live on their salaries when Congress received \$6 per day during the session, as they are now. The \$6 per day, by the way, was regarded in its time as rank extravagance by some critics. Official society is an expensive incident to administration of government, and no amount of moralizing about the desirability of the simple life will change the condition.

The men in the higher posts, however, are not entitled to any more consideration until the lower strata of the official establishment are looked after. The \$600, \$720, \$900, \$1,200 and other grades should have next attention; and it will be evidence of most inexcusable maladjustment if the whole scheme of civil service salaries shall not be recognized and substantial increases granted before long. It is unfair to urge that so long as people will take the jobs at small wages the Government should not pay more. The Government ought to set a good example as a paymaster. Its service ought to be attractive to the most competent people. Greater liberality would well compensate the Government in improved service.

Botes Penrose & Co., political contractor and undertakers, are showing some fine early-winter styles in Senatorial togas. Now is the time to be measured and examine their terms. The best goods always kept; satisfaction guaranteed.

A London physician has found an excellent practical use for the vermin appendix, and there is still hope that the House of Representatives will ultimately find an excuse for its existence.

Number of gentlemen who are intimating that the plans on which we have been digging away at that canal for four or five years are all wrong, seem to be especially anxious to break into the Annapolis Club.

Secretary Root has a bad knee, but is able to kick on the story that he contemplates resigning.

While, of course, perfectly certain that there will never be a jar to the smoothness of our relations with Japan, we guess we'd better build the biggest dry dock in the world at Hawaii, just to show that we can have anything we want.

New York taxicabs earn 112 per cent profit per annum. That may be, but folks who have employed them suspect that one elpher has been left off the figure.

Norman E. Mack announces positively that Bryan will not run again in 1912. He doesn't say as to 1916.

It turns out that the prize-winning painting in this year's exhibition was a composite—the work of a number of artists who had syndicated themselves for the purpose, and whose collaboration won the big Carnegie prize. There doesn't seem to be much for private enterprise to do, when pure art is thus driven to Jersey for articles of incorporation.

Venezuela accepts with becoming resignation the possibility that she has lost Castro; but Castro may not so readily admit that he has lost Venezuela.

Don't fail to get the new asbestos whiskers for your Santa Claus. They reduce by over 50 per cent the chance of being burned to death.

HANDICAPPED.

I know a friend—a perfect friend—That I would like to smother;—But he's immune because he is My best girl's little brother.

—Chicago News.

From Baltimore Sun

THE PROPOSED CHANGE IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The change in the system of government for the District of Columbia recommended in a message from the President to Congress is radical. The President advises the abolition of the District Commissioners, who have been at the head of municipal affairs since 1874. In place of this system it is proposed that there shall be a governor with a salary of \$10,000 and nine or ten commissioners, one at the head of each department, with a salary of \$5,000 each, all to be appointed by the President. These commissioners would, according to the President's idea, constitute a municipal council for the passage of ordinances. This system seems to be somewhat in imitation of the Galveston plan of government by commission, which has been adopted by many of the cities of Texas and a few in other States. An apparent difficulty in the application of this system to Washington is that clause of the Constitution of the United States which commits to Congress the exercise of "exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over . . . the seat of the Government of the United States." Congress, made up of members from all the States of the Union, nearly all of them entirely unacquainted with conditions in Washington, is not well equipped for the performance of this duty and, besides, it is too ponderous a body to be a legislature for so small and compact a territory. For this reason the lawmaking power over Washington has been practically relegated to a committee of Congress. This system gives the members of the committee an undue influence over the District government, and if there happens to be a politician on the committee there is danger that he may force his interests into office. To do away with this condition, it is urged that the civil service rules be more strictly applied.

In other years there was, as far as permitted under the Constitution, local self-government in the District of Columbia, officials being elected by the people, as in other cities. But after the war Washington became the refuge of negroes from all the nearby States, and in order to avoid the danger of an irresponsible electorate, the present system was, with the assent of citizens, devised in 1874. Under this system the District Commissioners present their estimates of expenditures to Congress and the amount is appropriated, one-half of the budget coming from the United States and the other half from taxation upon property in the District. The reason for this division is that a very large proportion of the property in Washington is owned by the United States, and is exempt from taxation. In many respects the present form of government has been most satisfactory.

In other respects it is regarded as defective. The city has become a rough place, with a rough pasturing of rock and brown grasses telling a story of unproductive fields. This is the summit of a hill, and the hill beyond which a range of mountains is capped by a stormy sky, is vividly pictured. "Near the Ocean," another purchase by Mr. Evans, is by F. Swain Gifford. In the foreground are sand dunes swept by the force of the wind into wave-like formations.

The school system has been greatly criticized, and the police department seems powerless to deal with the negro population—whether on account of timidity, lack of a large enough force, or national politics is not satisfactorily explained. The President especially recommends the establishment of a department of labor and housing. "Poverty, disease, and crime," he always says, "largely due to defects of social conditions and surroundings." Improved sanitary inspection of dwellings, rear alleys, and small shacks, "such as unhappily still exist in Washington," the President argues, should be brought under the direct control of a competent head. "There are many dwellings in Washington," he has been complaining, "that are not fit for human habitation. But the practical difficulty is in housing the penniless and thriftless negroes who swarm into Washington with the idea of living without work. Possibly, if the 'shacks' of which the President complains were demolished and prohibited, the improvident negro would be without shelter and would stay away. But Washington is too fine and important a city to be used as a Government experiment station or proving ground. The adoption of the President's idea would tend to inject politics into the District of Columbia affairs."

HE GOT OFF EASY.

Mr. Exe-Good-by. I'm sorry my husband isn't in. I wish I knew some way of keeping him at home a little more.

Mrs. Wye—Let him buy a motor car. Mr. Exe—Why, he'd be out more than ever then.

Mrs. Wye—Oh, dear, no! Mrs. Dasher tells me her husband bought a motor a few days ago and the doctor says he won't be out for six weeks.—Illustrated Bits.

SUFFICIENTLY OCCUPIED.

A story is told of a colonel in General Lee's division in the civil war who sometimes indulged in more appreciable than in military duties. One evening leaning against a tree, the general said:

"S-s-cuse me, G-g-eneral, 's-s-cuse me," replied the colonel, "it's 'bout all I can do to stay where I am."—Philadelphia Ledger.

TOO OBLIGING.

"Why do you look so downcast? Did the paper refuse your article?"

"Not exactly refused it, but I asked them to let it out go with it."

"Well, old they do it?"

"Did they do it? It's nothing but cuts."—Baltimore American.

The Association of American Advertisers has examined and certified to the circulation of this publication. The detail report of such examination is on file at the New York office of the Association. No other figures of circulation guaranteed.

The Washington Times, Saturday, December 19, 1936.

Secretary.

MOSEY MOSER BY ART GALLERY

Picture Mt. McIntyre Added to the William T. Evans Collection.

LOCAL ARTIST'S GOOD FORTUNE

First Washingtonian to Have Work Placed with Paintings of Great American Artists.

Unexpected good fortune has come to James Henry Moser, through the recent purchase by William T. Evans of his picture, "Mt. McIntyre," for the Evans collection of the National Gallery.

The recognition is well deserved. Mr. Moser is the first Washingtonian to be honored by Mr. Evans with a selection of his picture for the collection of 100 paintings by prominent American painters, to be known as the Evans collection.

"Mt. McIntyre" in one particular, that of size, may be considered an ambitious painting, for it is a large canvas. The subject—that of a valley in the deep shadows of night, with the realism heightened by the twinkling lights of homes, a majestic mountain outlined against the evening sky, a somewhat definite and placid cloud form brightened by the light of the moon which has not yet set—these are the elements of a composition directly in the line of Mr. Moser's most distinguished efforts, although as a painter of mountain scenery at night Mr. Moser has not traveled so far as in his daylight effects of mountain tops wreathed in storm clouds, or dissolving mists. His many pictures of wild mountain scenery have, however, given him a familiarity with the subject in hand.

Attractive Landscape.

Other paintings recently purchased by Mr. Evans for the National Gallery are "Over the Hill," by Edward Gay, a landscape showing in the foreground a rough pasture with a few outcroppings of rock and brown grasses telling a story of unproductive fields. This is the summit of a hill, and the hill beyond which a range of mountains is capped by a stormy sky, is vividly pictured. "Near the Ocean," another purchase by Mr. Evans, is by F. Swain Gifford. In the foreground are sand dunes swept by the force of the wind into wave-like formations.

The Corcoran Gallery, in addition to the purchase of "November Morning," by Leonard Ochtman, previously referred to in these columns, has purchased "The Open Fire," by Robert Reed, described with other prize-winning paintings in the opening of the exhibition. This picture received the W. A. Ark cash prize of \$1,000, awarded to the winner of the Corcoran Gallery, and is the first prize-winning picture purchased by the gallery. Other purchases by the Corcoran Gallery from the pictures in the present exhibition are "Josephine and Marie," by E. C. Parbell, a charming interior with two young ladies included in the composition, one writing at an antique table and the other reading; and MacEwen's "An Ancestor" is another purchase by the Corcoran Gallery. The picture is a vigorous painting, with the decided quality of early snow seen in a quiet town through which a stream is quietly flowing.

"Narcissa," by Sergeant Kendall, the remaining picture included in the recent Corcoran Gallery purchases, is a charming nude child study cleverly painted.

Sculptors are anxiously awaiting the assembling of the commission to decide upon the model for the proposed memorial to Colonel Robert R. Lytle on the plaza fronting the Union Station. The last of the models was received and unpacked yesterday, and all of the models are now becoming draped in white and arranged on the fifth floor of the War Department. This drapery does not mean that the models are necessary on account of Constellation reasons, but in order that the curious, especially those of a disposition to criticize, may wait until the commission has made its inspection and decision before the competing models are exhibited to the public.

It is rather unfortunate that this decision has been delayed for the models were to have been exhibited last night in the city, the time for submitting models in this competition having closed on the 15th instant, and with the possibility of the adjournment of Congress before the commission can hold a meeting, the result is far from encouraging to the sculptors interested who had expected that both competitors would be settled before the closing of the year.

MYSTIC SHRINERS SET ELECTION DAY

Almas Temple Will Choose Officers at December 28 Meeting.

At the annual meeting of Almas Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, to be held December 28, officers will be chosen for the coming year. Nominations were filed last evening at a special meeting of the temple held at 320 G street northwest, as follows:

Louis A. Dent, for potentate; Alexander Grant, chief rabban; W. W. Jernome, assistant chief rabban; Tom C. Noyes, high priest; and prophet; Frank R. Underwood, William S. Parks, and John Ellinger, oriental guides; Harrison Ellinger, recorder; Frank A. Sebring, and H. K. Simpson, treasurer; Louis A. Dent, Rose Fulcraker, Thomas P. Morgan, Frank E. Gibson, James P. Oyster, James T. Gibbs, W. W. Wander, and Gus A. Kneessl, representative to the imperial council.

MISS ALESHIRE AND MISS MICHIE WILL MAKE DEBUT AT TEA THIS AFTERNOON

To Be Formally Presented at Brilliant Event at Rauscher's.

MISS HELEN TAFT WILL BE PRESENT

Is House Guest of Debutante, and Will Assist in Receiving.



—Photo, Copyright by Harris-Ewing.
 MISS MARJORIE ALESHIRE.

Lower—Wroth.

Last evening Miss Wu Townsend Lower, daughter of Mrs. Samuel Johnson Lower, formerly of Corning, N. Y., was married to Dr. Peregrine Wroth, Jr., of Baltimore, in the apartment of her mother, in the Marlborough, the Rev. Peregrine Wroth, father of the bridegroom, and rector of the Church of the Messiah, in Baltimore, officiating, assisted by the Rev. E. W. Wroth, uncle of the bridegroom, and rector of All Saints' Episcopal Church, of Baltimore.

The rooms were beautifully adorned with palms, ferns, and pink and white flowers.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, John Hayworth Johnson Lower, wore a Directoire gown of satin crepe, trimmed with point lace, worn by the grandmother of the bride at her wedding. The long tails were caught with a wreath of lilies of the valley, and the bride bouquet was a shower of bride roses and lilies of the valley.

Miss Margaret Hayt Lower, sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, wearing a Directoire gown of white satin, striped chiffon, with trimmings of Irish point lace, and carried a shower bouquet of Golden Gate roses and malden-hair ferns.

The bridesmaids, Miss Margaret Townsend Drake, Miss Martha Hayt Drake, and Miss Ella Kingsbury, of Corning, N. Y.; Miss Mary Wroth, of Baltimore, and Miss Marie Cooper, of New York, wore Directoire gowns of pink satin crepe de chine, with silver applique, and carried clusters of pink roses and malden-hair ferns.

Lawrence C. Wroth, of Baltimore, brother of the bridegroom, was the best man, and the ushers were Dr. Richard Wroth, of Baltimore, Frederick C. Boyce, and A. Page Boyce, also of Baltimore, cousins of the bridegroom, and Clarence H. Wroth, of New York.

A seated supper was served after the wedding ceremony and a reception followed. The bride wore a black messaline silk gown trimmed with thread lace, and Mrs. Wroth, mother of the bridegroom, wore a Directoire gown of white satin, striped chiffon, with trimmings of Irish point lace, and carried a shower bouquet of Golden Gate roses and malden-hair ferns.

Later in the evening Dr. and Mrs. Wroth left Washington for a Northern wedding trip. Mrs. Wroth wearing a Directoire gown of white satin, striped chiffon, with trimmings of Irish point lace, and carried a shower bouquet of Golden Gate roses and malden-hair ferns.

On Wedding Trip. Mr. and Mrs. John S. Pollard, of Newberne, Ala., have arrived in Washington for a few days visit, en route to New York and other points of interest in the North. Mr. and Mrs. Pollard were married in Newberne, Wednesday, December 16.

Miss Kibbey entertained a large company at afternoon tea yesterday in her home on Massachusetts avenue.

Mrs. George Maxwell Robeson and Miss Robeson have returned to their home on N. Street, after an extended visit to Philadelphia and New York.

The Misses Downing entertained a company of young people at luncheon today at their home on Massachusetts avenue.

Miss Fearn's Debut. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Lee Fearn have issued cards for Wednesday, January 15, from 5 to 7 o'clock, when they will introduce Miss Fearn, in their home, 232 Massachusetts avenue.

Miss Seidmore was the guest of honor of the Congressional Club yesterday afternoon at its weekly at home at the clubhouse on E street. Miss Seidmore gave an interesting talk on China, where she has spent much time traveling.

The hostess was Mrs. Alexander, of Buffalo, who was assisted in receiving the guests by Miss Cannon, Mrs. Culbertson, Mrs. Belliver, Mrs. Hopkins, Mrs. Scott, and Mrs. Schuller.

The handsome collection of books presented at the Christmas party, given by one of the incorporators, were placed on the shelves Thursday.

Mrs. William Manning Irwin and Miss Irwin left Washington this morning for Annapolis, where they will be the guests of Commander and Mrs. Tompkins, who will entertain at a tea for Miss Irwin this afternoon. Miss Irwin will attend the hop tonight, and return to Washington Monday. Mrs. Irwin will go to New York, where she will meet her son and daughter, Harrison Irwin, who is at Princeton, and Miss Mary Irwin, who is attending the Sacred Heart convent, near Albany, N. Y. They will return for the Christmas holidays, with Mrs. Irwin.

For Mrs. Oliver. Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver, who is visiting her sister, Mrs. Edward Bowditch, of Albany, was the honor guest of Miss Learned at a large bridge party yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. Elhu Zoot, wife of the Secretary of State, has gone to New York for a stay of several days.

The Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Truman H. Newberry entertained a company at dinner last night. The guests included the Secretary of Commerce and Labor and Mrs. Oscar S. Straus, Senator and Mrs. William Alden Smith, Major General and Mrs. J. P. Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henry Butler, Mrs. John Rodgers, and Rear Admiral Capps.

The Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, will entertain his annual dinner in honor of the President, at the New Willard, February 12.

Miss Marjorie Aleshire, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. J. B. Aleshire, U. S. A., and Miss Margaret Michie, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Robert E. L. Michie, will be formally presented to society this afternoon at a brilliant tea at Rauscher's from 5 to 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Michie and Miss Michie are the house guests of Mrs. Aleshire and have been for several of the President-elect and Mrs. William Howard Taft, is also their house guest, arriving yesterday afternoon from Bryn Mawr, where she is at college. She will return to college tomorrow afternoon and later in the week will go to Augusta, Ga., to spend the Christmas season with her parents.

Mrs. J. Franklin Bell, wife of the Chief of the General Staff, United States Army; Mrs. John A. Johnson, wife of General Johnson, United States Army; Mrs. W. S. Scott will preside over the tea. Other assisting in the dining-room will be Mrs. E. A. Garlington, wife of General Garlington, Mrs. Cheatham, wife of Maj. B. F. Cheatham, Mrs. Tracy, wife of Capt. Joseph Tracy, Mrs. Summerlin, wife of Capt. G. T. Summerlin, and Mrs. George Goethals.

Mrs. Aleshire, Miss Aleshire, Mrs. Michie, and Miss Michie will be assisted in receiving their guests by an attractive group of young girls, including Miss Taft, Miss Katie Garlington, Miss Kathleen Scott, Miss Edith Sutcliffe, Miss Harriet Hatch, Miss Margaret Brooks, Miss Sadie Murray, and Miss Caroline Murray.

Mrs. Aleshire will wear a handsome toilette of white Brussels lace, Mrs. Michie will wear a gown of mauve satin, and the debutantes will both appear in white. Miss Aleshire in white net spangled in silver, with trimmings of silver passementerie on the bodice, and Miss Michie in white lace, also trimmed in silver.

After the tea at Rauscher's, General and Mrs. Aleshire will entertain the receiving party and a number of men at a buffet supper in their home, on Eighteenth street.

Miss Talbot's Debut. Miss Amylita Talbot, daughter of Mrs. A. N. Talbot, will be presented to Washington society this afternoon, from 5 to 7 o'clock, at a tea in Mrs. Talbot's apartments in the Connecticut.

Mrs. Talbot and the debutante will be assisted in receiving the guests by Mrs. Hennen Jennings, Mrs. John Biddle, Mrs. George Williams, Miss Dorothy Gardner Williams, Miss Katherine Jennings, and Miss Katherine Weeks.

Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins and Mrs. John W. Wright will dispense the hospitalities of the tea table. Previous to the tea, Miss Talbot and Miss Kibbey, another of the debutantes, were the honor guests of Mrs. John D. Patten at a musicale and luncheon at the home of Dr. Patten.

The program included several delightful German Christmas carols, and other Christmas music. The guests included a few of the debutantes of this season and last.

Give Box Party. Gen. and Mrs. James A. Drain were hosts at a box party at the New National Theater last evening complimentary to the Secretary of War and Mrs. Wright. The other members of the party were Col. I. K. Evans and Senator Pyles of Washington. General and Mrs. Drain took their guests to the New Willard for supper after the play.

Miss Ethel Roosevelt was the honor guest of Capt. and Mrs. George T. Summerlin at a box party of fourteen at the Belasco Theater last evening, followed by a supper at the home of Captain and Mrs. Summerlin, on Massachusetts avenue.

Representative and Mrs. W. Bourke Cockran entertained at luncheon yesterday complimentary to Miss Maxine Elliott. The guests invited to meet her were Representative and Mrs. Leonard Worth, Governor and Miss Ide, General and Mrs. Edwards, Mrs. Magruder, Count d'Albany, Colonel McCawley, and Preston Gibson.

Robert W. Wane, the United States consul general to London sailed today from New York for England. Mr. Wane made an extended stay here with his wife and daughter, who will remain for several weeks longer.

The date for the play "Jack the Giant Killer" which is to be given by Miss Hawke's pupils for the benefit of the Children's Country Home, has been set for Friday afternoon, January 22.

Aie En Route. The new German Ambassador and the Baroness von Bernstorff, who have sailed for this country, will arrive in New York tomorrow.

Baron von Richthofen, secretary of the embassy, left Washington today for New York, where he will meet them upon their arrival.

Dr. Vogel, the Swiss minister, was host at a dinner last evening at the location. His guests were the Swedish Minister and Mme. de Lagercrantz, Baroness Monchev, wife of the Belgian minister; Representative and Mrs. Van Vechten Olcott, Mrs. Bromwell, Mrs. Benedict, and Mr. Fahnestock.

The Second Secretary of the British Embassy and Mrs. George Young entertained at a party last evening in honor of their house guest, Sir George Young, father of the host.

The guests invited to meet Sir George Young were the Countess Michie, wife of the Danish minister; Rear Admiral and Mrs. Cowles, Representative and Mrs. Augustus Peabody Gardner, and the Second Secretary of the Embassy and Mrs. Kennard.

The Vice President and Mrs. Fairbanks will entertain at their annual dinner, in honor of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, tonight. Other dinner hosts of the evening will be Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Cleveland Perkins, Mrs. James McMillan, who will entertain in honor of her son-in-law and daughter, Sir John and Lady Harrington; and the Second Secretary of the British Embassy and Mrs. George Young, in honor of Mrs. Martha Cameron and her fiancé, the Hon. Ronald Lindsay.

The Secretary of Agriculture, James Wilson, will entertain his annual dinner in honor of the President, at the New Willard, February 12.



—Photo, Copyright by Harris-Ewing.
 MISS MARGARET MICHIE.

Dinner Hosts.

Dr. and Mrs. Fremont Smith were dinner hosts last evening, in honor of Major von Livonius, the military attaché of the German embassy, and Mme. von Livonius. The other guests were Mrs. and Mrs. F. B. Legare, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee, and Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Bell.

Gen. John M. Wilson and Miss Letha Waller were hosts at a large debutante luncheon today in their home, on Massachusetts avenue.

Benefit Concert.

Official and residential, as well as diplomatic circles of Capital City society, were well represented yesterday afternoon at the concert at the British embassy, for the benefit of St. Rose's Industrial School.

The talent was entirely amateur from the smartest social circles of Washington, and their artistic efforts were enthusiastically received.

Mme. Jussarand, wife of the French ambassador, who arranged the concert, received the guests. She wore a becoming gown of black lace over white satin with a large black hat.

The other patronesses were Mrs. Bryce, wife of the British ambassador, who loaned her ballroom for the occasion; Mrs. L